YEFIMOV,N.A.; VASIL'YEV,A.S.; YUSHKO,Ya.K.; KOMAROVA, A.A.; KUBLANOVA,P.S.; ZHIGULINA, L.A.; YUSHKEVICH, L.B.; BULYCHEV, G.V.

Effect of wastes of a metallurgical plant on the health of the population. Uch.zap. Mosk. nauch.-issl.inst. san. i gig. no.9:73-76 '61 (MIRA 16:11)

*

38195. KUBLANOVA, S. L.

Iz nablyudeniy nad tsvetaniyem liliy. (Botan. sad Gor'k. gos. uh-ta). Byulleten( Glav. botan. sada, vyp. 4, 1949, s. 72

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Ornamental. M-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 20, 1958, 91911

Author : Kublanova, S.L.

Inst : Main Botanical Garden AS USSR

Title : Decorative Grassy Perennials in the Gorkov Botanical Garden.

Orig Pub : Byul. Gl. botan. sada. AN SSSR, 1957, vyp. 28, 45-53.

Abstract : On the basis of completed experiments with about 400 varieties of 26 botanical families 100 varieties have been recommended to provide the city of Gorki with ornamental green growth. The list of recommended plants indicates the origin of the perennials tested, the height of the plants, the period of flowering, flower coloration, and utilization in decorative plantings. 54 varieties of the recommended perennials belong to the native flora of USSR.

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USSR/Cultivated Plants - Ornamental. M-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 20, 1958, 91911

18 of them grow in the Gorikovskaya and Arzamasskaya Oblasts.

END

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1471

KUBLANOVSKAYA, G.M. DECEASED 1962/5

C'1960

SEE ILC.

MICROBIOLOGY

KUBLANOVSKAIA, V. N.

Kublanovskaya, V. N. — "The Application of Analytic Continuation in Numerical Methods of Analysis." Leningrad Order of Lenin State U imeni A. A. Zhdanov, Leningrad, 1955 (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Physicomathematical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 24, 11 June 1955, Moscow, Pages 91-104

KUBLANOVSKAYA, V.N.

Using analytic extension by replacing the variables in numerical analysis. Trudy mat. inst. 53:145-185 '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(Mathematical analysis)

KUBLANOVSKAYA, V.N.; SMIRNOVA, T.N.

Zeros of Hankel functions and of certain other functions connected with these functions. Trudy mat. inst. 53:186-191 '59.
(MIRA 12:9)

(Functional analysis)

KUBLANOVSKAYA, V.N. (Leningrad)

Some algorisms for solving the entire problem of eigenvalues.
Zhur.vych.mat.i mat.fiz. 1 no.4:555-570 Jl-Ag '61.
(MIRA 14:8)

(Algorism) (Eigenvalues)

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S/020/61/136/001/003/037
C111/C222

16.1500

AUTHOR: Kublanovskaya, V.N.

TITLE: Certain Algorithms for the Solution of the Complete Problem of Eigenvalues

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1961, Vol. 136, No. 1, pp.26-28

TEXT: The author considers new algorithms for the solution of the complete problem for real non-singular matrices with eigenvalues $|\mu_1| > |\mu_2| > \ldots |\mu_n| > 0$ different with respect to the absolute value. With the aid of a multiplication of a certain sequence of matrices $A_k$ with orthogonal matrices $\tau_k = \left(t_{ij}^{(k)}\right)$ a sequence of left triangular matrices $\Lambda_k = \left(l_{ij}^{k}\right)$ is constructed in all algorithms.

Let

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Certain Algorithms for the Solution of the Complete Problem of Eigenvalues

$$A_1 = A\,, \qquad \Lambda_1 = A_1 \tau_1\,,$$
$$A_2 = \Lambda_1 \tau_1\,, \qquad \Lambda_2 = A_2 \tau_2\,,$$
$$\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots$$
$$A_k = \Lambda_{k-1} \tau_{k-1}\,, \qquad \Lambda_k = A_k \tau_k\,,$$
$$\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots$$

Then a)

$$\left[l_{ii}^{(k)}\right]^2 = \mu_i + O\left[\left(\frac{\mu_{i+1}}{\mu_i}\right)^k\right] + O\left[\left(\frac{\mu_i}{\mu_{i-1}}\right)^k\right], \quad i=1,2,..,n-1; \tag{1}$$

$$\left[l_{nn}^{(k)}\right]^2 = \mu_n + O\left[\left(\frac{n}{n-1}\right)^k\right]$$

b) For a sufficiently large k, the columns of the matrices $T_{2k-1}$ =

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Certain Algorithms for the Solution of the Complete Problem of Eigenvalues

$= \tau_1 \tau_2 \dots \tau_{2k-1}$ and $T_{2k} = \tau_1 \tau_2 \dots \tau_{2k}$ are arbitrarily little different from the eigenvectors of the matrices A'A and AA', respectively. Let

$$A_1 = A \qquad \Lambda_1 = A_1 \tau_1$$
$$A_2 = \Lambda_1' \tau_1 \qquad \Lambda_2 = A_2 \tau_2$$
$$A_3 = \Lambda_2' \Lambda_2 \qquad \Lambda_3 = A_3 \tau_3$$
$$\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots$$
$$A_k = \Lambda_{k-1}' \Lambda_{k-1} \qquad \Lambda_k = A_k \tau_k$$
$$\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots$$

Then a)

$$\left[l_{ii}^{(k)}\right]^2 = \mu_i^{2^{k-2}} + O\left[\left(\frac{\mu_{i+1}}{\mu_i}\right)^{2^{k-1}}\right] + O\left[\left(\frac{\mu_i}{\mu_{i-1}}\right)^{2^{k-1}}\right], \quad i = 1,2,..,n-1;$$

(2)

$$\left[l_{nn}^{(k)}\right]^2 = \mu_n^{2^{k-2}} + O\left[\left(\frac{\mu_n}{\mu_{n-1}}\right)^{2^{k-1}}\right]$$

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Certain Algorithms for the Solution of the Complete Problem of Eigenvalues

b) For a sufficiently large k, the columns of the matrix $T_k = \tau_1 \tau_2 .. \tau_k$ are arbitrarily little different from the eigenvectors of the matrix $AA'$.

Let

$$A_1 = A \ , \qquad \Lambda_1 = A_1 \tau_1 \ ,$$

$$A_2 = \tau_1 \Lambda_1 \ , \qquad \Lambda_2 = A_2 \tau_2 \ ,$$

. . . . . .

$$A_k = \tau_{k-1} \Lambda_{k-1} \ , \qquad \Lambda_k = A_k \tau_k \ ,$$

. . . . . .

Then a)

$$\left[\lambda_{ii}^{(k)}\right]^2 = \mu_i^2 + O\left[\frac{\mu_{i+1}}{\mu_i}\right]^k + O\left[\frac{\mu_i}{\mu_{i-1}}\right]^k \ , \quad i = 1,2,..n-1 \ ;$$

(3)

$$\left[\lambda_{nn}^{(k)}\right]^2 = \mu_n^2 + O\left[\frac{\mu_n}{\mu_{n-1}}\right]^k \ .$$

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Certain Algorithms for the Solution of the Complete Problem of Eigenvalues

b) Taking the $\tau_k$, beginning from one k, so that they are as little different from the unit matrix as possible then $A_k$ becomes arbitrarily near to the left triangular matrix being similar to the matrix A : $A_k = T_k' A T_k$.

Let $\varphi_k(t) = t(t - t_2)..(t - t_k)$, $t_k \to \sigma$ for $k \to \infty$. The eigenvalues of A satisfy : $|\lambda_1 - \sigma| > |\lambda_2 - \sigma| > \ldots > |\lambda_k - \sigma|$. Let

$$A_1 = A \qquad \Lambda_1 = A_1 \tau_1$$
$$A_2 = \tau_1' \Lambda_1 - t_2 E \qquad \Lambda_2 = A_2 \tau_2$$
$$A_3 = \tau_2' \Lambda_2 - (t_3 - t_2) E \qquad \Lambda_3 = A_3 \tau_3$$
$$\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$
$$A_k = \tau_{k-1}' \Lambda_{k-1} - (t_k - t_{k-1}) E \qquad \Lambda_k = A_k \tau_k$$
$$\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

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Certain Algorithms for the Solution of the Complete Problem of Eigenvalues

Then $\left[l_{ii}^{(k)}\right]^2 = (\mu_i - t_k)^2 + O\left[\frac{\varphi_k(\mu_{i+1})}{\varphi_k(\mu_i)}\right] + O\left[\frac{\varphi_k(\mu_i)}{\varphi_k(\mu_{i-1})}\right]$ ,

$i = 1,2,\ldots, n-1$ ;

(4)
$$\left[l_{nn}^{(k)}\right]^2 = (\mu_n - t_k)^2 + O\left[\frac{\varphi_k(\mu_n)}{\varphi_k(\mu_{n-1})}\right]$$

b) Taking the $\tau_k$ , beginning from one k , arbitrarily near to the unit matrix E then $A_k$ becomes arbitrarily near to the left triangular matrix being similar to $A - t_k E$ : $A_k = T_k' (A - t_k E) T_k$ .

c) If in one step it holds $|l_{nn}^{(k)} - (\lambda_n - t_k)| < \epsilon$ and if $t_{k+1} = t_k + l_{nn}^{(k)}$ and $\tau_{k+1}$ are taken so that $l_{nn}^{(k+1)}$ has the same sign as $l_{nn}^{(k)}$ then

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Certain Algorithms for the Solution of the Complete Problem of Eigenvalues

$$|1_{nn}^{(k+1)} - (\lambda_n - t_{k+1})| < \mu \varepsilon^2 \quad , \mu = \text{const.}$$

The author thanks D.K. Faddeyev and V.N. Faddeyeva.
There are 3 references : 1 Soviet, 1 American and 1 Swiss.

PRESENTED: July 14, 1960, by V.I. Smirnov, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 5, 1960

Card 7/7

S/517/62/066/000/004/006
B172/B112

16.6.50

AUTHOR: Kublanovskaya, V. N.

TITLE: Solutions of the eigenvalue for any matrix

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Matematicheskiy institut. Trudy. v. 66. Moscow, 1962. Raboty po avtomaticheskomu programmirovaniyu, chislennym metodam i funktsional'nomu analizu. 113-146

/B

TEXT: The algorithms described in two earlier papers by the same author (DAN SSSR, v. 136, no. 1, 1961, 26-28; Zhurn. vychislit. matematiki i matem. fiziki, v. 1, no. 4, 1961, 550-570) are now used to solve the following problems: (1) Determining all the eigenvalues of any square matrix A with elements from the field of complex numbers; (2) determining the vectors of the canonical basis of such a matrix; (3) reducing the matrices $A\bar{A}'$ and $\bar{A}'A$ to a quasi-diagonal form ($\bar{A}'$ is the matrix transposed and conjugate complex with respect to A). In order to solve problems 1 and 2, A is given a quasi-diagonal or quasi-triangular form, whereby the determination of the eigenvalues of A is reduced to determining the

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S/517/62/066/000/004/006
B172/B112

Solutions of the eigenvalue ...

eigenvalues of matrices of lower order. The results of computations performed with the aid of a digital computer are presented in several examples and are compared with other authors' data. (Mark Lotkin, J. N. Wilkinson). There are 4 tables.

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41559
S/208/62/002/005/002/009
B112/B102

16.12.60

AUTHOR: Kublanovskaya, V. N. (Leningrad)

TITLE: Certain iterative processes of matrix symmetrization

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal vychislitel'noy matematiki i matematicheskoy fiziki, v. 2, no. 5, 1962, 760-767

TEXT: For an arbitrary real matrix A, a sequence $B_0 = A, B_1, B_2, \ldots, B_k, \ldots$ is constructed, which tends to a symmetric matrix whose square is equal to AA'. This is done in the following way: $B_{k+1} = B_k T_{ij}^{(k)}$, where

$$T_{ij}^{(k)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & & 0 \\ & c^{(k)} & & s^{(k)} & \\ & & 1 & & \\ & -s^{(k)} & & c^{(k)} & \\ 0 & & & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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Certain iterative processes of matrix...

and $[c^{(k)}]^2 + [s^{(k)}]^2 = 1$. The coefficients $c^{(k)}$ and $s^{(k)}$ are determined by the condition that the matrix element of $B_{k+1}$ with the index pair $(j,i)$ is equal to the element with the index pair $(i,j)$:

$$c^{(k)} = \frac{\operatorname{sign}(b_{ii}^{(k)} + b_{jj}^{(k)})}{+\sqrt{1 + \delta_k^2}}, \quad s^{(k)} = c^{(k)}\delta_k, \quad \delta_k = \frac{b_{ji}^{(k)} - b_{ij}^{(k)}}{b_{ii}^{(k)} - b_{jj}^{(k)}}.$$

The sequence $(i_1,j_1)$, $(i_2,j_2)$,... may either be chosen a priori or be controlled during the iterative process. This algorithm is applied to the solution of linear systems. The trace $\mathrm{tr}(+\sqrt{AA'})$ is shown to be the maximum mean of the traces $\mathrm{tr}(AU)$, where A is non-singular and U is orthogonal.

SUBMITTED: March 31, 1962

Card 2/2

KUBLANOVSKAYA, V.N.

Solution of the problem of eigenvalues for an arbitrary matrix. (MIRA 15:11)
Trudy Mat.inst. 66:113-135 '62.
(Eigenvalues) (Matrices)

KUBLANOVSKAYA, V.N.

Application of LR and $\Lambda$ P algorithms in the triangular exponential method to matrices divided into squares. Trudy Mat.inst. 66:136-146 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

(Matrices) (Eigenvalues)

KUBLANOVSKAYA, V.N.; FADDEYEVA, V.N.

Computation methods for solving the generalized eigenvalue problem.
Trudy Mat.inst. 66:147-165 '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Matrices) (Eigenvalues)

ACCESSION NR: AP4024565 S/0208/64/004/002/0338/0340

AUTHOR: Kublanovskaya, V. N. (Leningrad)

TITLE: Reorthogonalizing a system of vectors

SOURCE: Zhurnal vychislitel'noy matematiki i matematicheskoy fiziki, v. 4, no. 2, 1964, 338-340

TOPIC TAGS: linear system, matrix inversion, orthogonalization, biorthogonalization, linear algebra, numerical computation

ABSTRACT: It is well known that the process of orthogonalization, used in certain numerical methods, can give rise to a significant loss of accuracy. In methods for solving linear systems and for inverting matrices, based on orthogonalization and biorthogonalization, it is possible to improve the accuracy if one "reorthogonalizes" the constructed system, i.e., constructs a new system of vectors, nearer to being orthogonal with respect to a given metric. In the present paper, a process of reorthogonalization is derived, which permits the construction of an orthogonal system of vectors with respect to the given metric, and also a dual

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ACCESSION NR: AP4024565

pair of conjugate bases, with accuracy $\varepsilon^2$, if the given system was obtained with accuracy $\varepsilon$. The process is based on the following lemma: let $\Delta = \{a_{ij}\}$ be an arbitrary matrix of simple structure with pairwise distinct diagonal elements and nondiagonal elements having order of magnitude $\varepsilon$. Then

$$\lambda_i \approx a_{ii} + \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^{n} \frac{a_{ij}a_{ji}}{a_{ii} - a_{jj}},$$

$$v_i = \left( \frac{a_{1i}}{a_{ii} - a_{11}}, \ldots, \frac{a_{i-1,i}}{a_{ii} - a_{i-1,i-1}}, 1, \frac{a_{i+1,i}}{a_{ii} - a_{i+1,i+1}}, \ldots, \frac{a_{ni}}{a_{ii} - a_{nn}} \right)^*$$

determines the eigenvalues $\lambda_i$ and the eigenvectors $v_i$ of the matrix $\Delta$ with accuracy $\varepsilon^3$ and $\varepsilon^2$, respectively. The process may be repeated using the constructed vectors as the given ones. The process can be applied to the solution of linear systems and the inversion of matrices. Orig. art. has: 18 equations.

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KUBLANOVSKAYA, V.N. (Leningrad)

Reduction of any matrix to the three-diagonal shape. Zhur. vych. mat. i mat. fiz. 4 no.3:544 My-Je '64. (MIRA 17:6)

KUBLANOVSKAYA, V.N. (Leningrad)

Some estimates for eigenvalues of a positively defined matrix. Zhur. vych. mat. i mat. fiz. 5 no.1:107-111 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:4)

KUBLANOVSKAYA, V.N. (Leningrad)

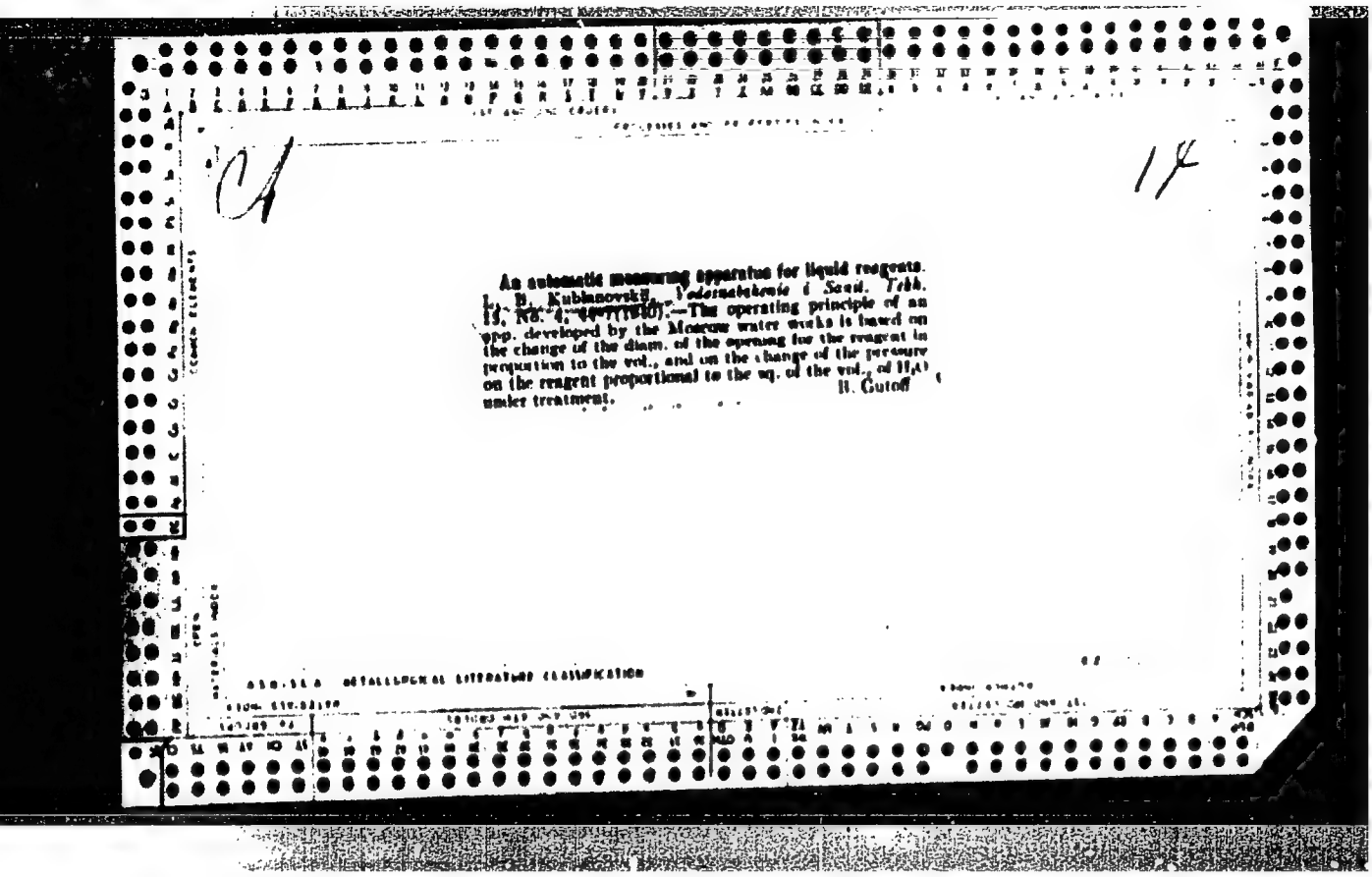
A process of preorthogonalization of a system of vectors.
Zhur. vych. mat. i mat. fiz. 5 no.2:326-329 Mr-Ap '65.
(MIRA 18:5)

KUBLANOVSKAYA, V.N.

Algorithm for calculating the eigenvalues of positively defined matrices. Trudy Mat. inst. 84:5-7 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

KUBLANOVSKIY B. N.

Kublanovskiy B. N. and Yurkevich I. Va., "The Problem of Designing Follower Systems with a Constant Time-element," Sbornik traktatov Studencheskogo nauchnogo obchchestva [Collection of Treatises of the Student Scientific Society], 1953, Issue 1, Pages 60-72 (Ul'yanov [Lenin] Electrical Engineering Institute, Leningrad).



CA 1F

An automatic measuring apparatus for liquid reagents. I. B. Kubbanovskiĭ. *Vodosnabzhenie i Sanit. Tekh.* 13, No. 4, [illegible] (1950).—The operating principle of an app. developed by the Moscow water works is based on the change of the diam. of the opening for the reagent in proportion to the vol., and on the change of the pressure on the reagent proportional to the sq. of the vol. of H$_2$O under treatment. H. Gutoff

KUBLANOVSKIY, L. B.

"Photoelectric Method for Measuring Velocities of Gas Flows." Thesis for degree of Cand. Technical Sci. Sub 24 May 49, Academy of Communal Economy imeni K. D. Pamfilov

Summary 82, 18 Dec 52, Dissertations Presented for Degrees in Science and Engineering in Moscow in 1949. From Vechernyaya Moskva, Jan-Dec 1949.

KOZHINOV, V.F.; POPKOVICH, G.S.; KARLINSKAYA, M.I.; KUBLANOVSKIY, L.B., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; KONYUSHKOV, A.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; SMIRNOV, A.P., redaktor; PERSON, M.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Automation in the work of water supply and sewage disposal installations] Avtomatizatsiia raboty vodoprovodno-kanalizatsionnykh sooruzhenii. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroitel'stvu i arkhitekture, 1955. 257 p. (MLRA 9:1)
(Automation--Water-supply engineering)
(Sewage--Purification)

NIZE, Vladimir Aval'dovich; KUBLANOVSKIY, L.B., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; [illegible], redaktor izdatel'stva; MEDVEDEV, L.Ya., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Automatization and dispatching in water supply systems] Avtomatizatsiia i dispetcherizatsiia sistem vodosnabzheniia. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhitekture, 1956. 241 p. (MLRA 9:11)
(Water supply engineering)

15-57-4-5655

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 4, p 219 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kublanovskiy, L. B.

TITLE: Need for Increased Remote Control Operation in the Petroleum Industry (Zadachi telemekhanizatsii neftepromyslov)

PERIODICAL: V sb: Telemekhaniz. v nar. kh-ve. Moscow, AN SSSR, 1956, pp 372-381

ABSTRACT: The author examines the possibilities for remote control of equipment in the petroleum industry. He points out the high level of mechanization of petroleum extraction and the almost complete lack of automatic control and remote control. The following instances of the use of remote control are described briefly: 1) in production from flowing wells in Bavly; 2) in the pumping installation on

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Need for Increased Remote Control (Cont.)

the Chutinskiy watershed in Bashkir ASSR; 3) in the deep-pumping units in the Southern Alamyshik industry. The inadequacies of these systems are noted. A plan to introduce remote control of equipment on a wide scale was developed in 1954 and is described in the article. The author proposes a central office which would direct the equipment of the industry with remote control. One of the functions of this office would be to interest the institutes of the Academy of Sciences USSR and special departments of the various ministries in studying the principles of design, construction, and distribution of remote control equipment.

I. A. K.

Card 2/2

KUBLANOVSKIY, L.B.

Remote control of water intake wells under river beds. Vod. i san. tekh. no.8:11-16 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Oil wells) (Pumping machinery)

IVANKOV, P.A.; KUBLANOVSKIY L.B.; ZHEGALOV, V.K.

Remote control of water-enclosed wells. Neft.khoz. 34 no.1:35-38 Ja '56. (MLRA 9:5)
(Oil fields--Equipment and supplies) (Remote control)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 576

Kublanovskiy, Lev Borisovich

Avtomatizatsiya i telemekhanizatsiya dobychi nefti (Automatization and Remote Control in Petroleum Engineering) Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1958. 316 p. 3,000 copies printed.

Chief Ed.: Kovaleva, A.A.; Tech. Ed.: Polosina, A.S.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for petroleum engineers. It may also be useful to engineers in other branches of industry where there is automation and remote control of production processes.

COVERAGE: The author gives an account of automatic devices and apparatus used in automation and remote control in petroleum engineering. He describes the diagrams for the automation and remote control of technological processes involved in the free-flowing (fountain), pressure, and deep-pump methods of producing petroleum. The flooding of petroleum formations is also covered along with methods of designing data transmitters which convert nonelectric values to electric. The author also gives a general

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account of foreign experience in automation and remote control in petroleum engineering. The book does not claim to be an exhaustive study of the subject; its aim is mainly to acquaint workers in the petroleum industry with progress made in this field. Diagrams for the various systems of automation and remote control are described twice; the first presentation is very general and is meant for persons not too well versed in the field, the second presentation is very detailed as is for specialists. The author thanks the following for assistance: Professor A.S. Virnovskiy and M.A. Gavrilov, Engineers B.M. Levin and M.G. Geshelin and colleagues at VNII; P.A. Ivankov, A.L. Abrukin, V.K. Zhegalov, S.A. Smolenskiy, G.G. Zakharova, A.M. Pirogov, and G.S. Shorin. There are 43 references, all of which are Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

GLADKIKH, Petr Andreyevich; KHACHATURYAN, Sergey Aramovich; TSUKERMAN, L.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; KUBLANOVSKIY, L.B., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; TAIROVA, A.L., red.izd-va; MEL'KUND, V.D., tekhn.red.

[Vibrations in piping and damping techniques] Vibratsii v truboprovodakh i metody ikh ustraneniia. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1959. 242 p. (MIRA 12:8)

(Pipe--Vibration)

VIRNOVSKIY, A.S.; KRYLOV, A.P.; KUBLANOVSKIY, L.B.

Prospects for automatic and remote control of petroleum production processes. Neft. khoz. 38 no.10:1-5 O '60. (MIRA 13:9)

(Oil fields--Production methods)
(Automatic control) (Remote control)

KUBLANOVSKIY, L.B.; OLEGOV, D.O.

Automatic and remote control of pipeline transportation of oil. Trudy VNII no.35:129-141 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Petroleum--Pipelines)
(Automatic control)
(Remote control)

GRIMO, V.A.; KUSL'NOVSKIY, S.I.

Investigating conditions of the formation of potassium and ammonium iodomercurates. Trudy OGI no.20:59-62 '59.
(MIRA 13:10)

(Potassium iodomercurates)
(Ammonium iodomercurates)

GRIZO, V.A.; KUBLANOVSKIY, S.I.

Conditions for the formation of rubidium iodomercurates.
Trudy OGMI no.27:21-28 '61. (MIRA 16:6)
(Rubidium salts) (Iodomercurates)

GRIZO, V.A.; KUBLANOVSKIY, S.I.

Conditions for the formation of sodium iodomercurates. Trudy OGMI no.27:35-37 '61. (MIRA 16:6)
(Iodomercurates)

L 42824-66
ACC NR

ACC NR: AP6029838 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD SOURCE CODE: UR/0073/66/032/008/0900/0901

AUTHOR: Fortunatov, N. S.; Kublanovskiy, V. S.; Timoshchenko, N. I.; Fokina, Z. A.

ORG: Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, AN UkrSSR (Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Chlorination in sulfur chloride medium with help of ultraviolet irradiation

SOURCE: Ukrainskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, v. 32, no. 8, 1966, 900-901

TOPIC TAGS: chlorination, metal extracting, ultraviolet irradiation, sulfur chloride, pyrite, sphalerite, molybdenum oxide, vanadium pentoxide

ABSTRACT: A series of experiments were described in which ultraviolet irradiation was applied in low-temperature chlorination of sulfidic ores for the purpose of intensification of the process. Earlier, extraction of iron and zinc from polymetallic sulfidic ores was found to be only 65—75% complete when conventional, low-temperature chlorination in sulfur chloride medium was applied. Experimental chlorination of pyrite, sphalerite, vanadium pentoxide ($V_2O_5$), and molybdenum trioxide ($MoO_3$) was carried out at 137C in a quartz tube irradiated by a PRK-2 lamp or without irradiation. Chemical separation of the chlorination products was described for each material. The percentage of material chlorinated with and without irradiation was: in the case of pyrite and sphalerite—78% versus 46% in 30 min; in the case of $V_2O_5$—100 versus about 60% in 60 min; and in the case of $MoO_3$—80 versus

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UDC: 66.542.944.03

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000827020010-1"

KUBLANOVSKIY, V.S.; MOZGIN, A.I.

Interaction of trivalent thallium with a monosodium salt of 4-nitrophenol-4-arsonic acid. Nauch. ezhegod. Khim. fak. Gd. un. no.2:54-58 '61. (MIRA 17:8)

FORTUNATOV, N.S.; KUBLANOVSKIY, V.S.

Physicochemical study of the system antimony trichloride - sulfur chloride. Ukr.khim.zhur. 30 no.5:436-441 '64.
(MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR.

FARTUNATOV, N.S.; KUBLANOVSKIY, V.S.; BIRYUK, L.I.

Interaction in the system pentavalent antimony - sulfur chloride.
Ukr. khim. zhur. 31 no.8:817-820 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR.

KUBLANOVSKIY, Yakov Solomonovich; YAKOBSON, A.Kh., red.; SHIROKOVA, M.M., tekhn. red.

[Transitron generator] Tranzitronnyi generator. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1961. 39 p. (Massovaia radiobiblioteka, no.421) (MIRA 14:11)
(Oscillators, Electron-tube)

KUBLANOVSKIY, Yakov Solomonovich; SARIBAN, Mark Mikhaylovich; DEM'YANCHENKO, Georgiy Vasil'yevich; LYUSTIBERG, V.F., inzh., ved. red.; PONOMAREV, V.A., tekhn. red.

[Klystron generator. UIP-4K impulse device for determining the uniformity of the characteristic impedance of a coaxial cable] Klistronnyi generator. Impul'snyi pribor UIP-4k dlia opredeleniia odnorodnosti volnovogo soprotivleniia koaksial'nogo kabelia. [By] G.V.Dem'ianchenko. Moskva, Filial Vses. in-ta nauchn. i tekhn. informatsii, 1958. 14 p. (Peredovoi nauchno-tekhnicheskii i proizvodstvennyi opyt. Tema 36. No.P-58-36/9) (MIRA 16:3)
(Klystrons) (Coaxial cables--Measurement)

KUBLANOVSKIY, V.S.

Quantitative determination of trivalent thallium by means of p-hydroxy-m-nitrobenzoic acid. Trudy OGMI no.27:29-33 '61. (MIRA 16:6)

(Thallium--Analysis)

KUBLANOVSKIY, V.S.; MAZURENKO, Ye.A.

Using 1-hydrazinophthalazine in the photometric determination of cobalt. Trudy OGMI no.27:39-43 '61. (MIRA 16:6)
(Cobalt--Analysis) (Phthalazine)

KUBLANOVSKIY, V.S.

Analysis of compounds of sulfur with chlorine. Zav.lab. 29 no.5:548-549 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR.
(Sulfur chlorides)

S/124/63/000/003/018/065
D234/D308

AUTHORS: Gvazava, G. N., Kandelaki, N. A., Kublashvili, A. N. and Okrushvili, G. N.

TITLE: Application of electronic analog computers to some problems of nonlinear mechanics occurring in the calculation of nonsteady motion in the head system of a hydro-electric station

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, no. 3, 1963, 68, abstract 3B404 (Izv. Tbilissk. n.-i. in-ta sooruzh. i gidroenerg., 1962, v. 14, (48), 55-63)

TEXT: The authors give methods of calculating the vibrations of masses in the head system of a hydro-electric station by means of a modeling analog computer МПТ-11 (MPT-11). Vibrations in prismatic and damping (with resistance) equalizing reservoirs are calculated for any load variations, both positive and negative. The methods make it possible to take into account idle running of the hydrogenerator. Theoretical and experimental data are compared

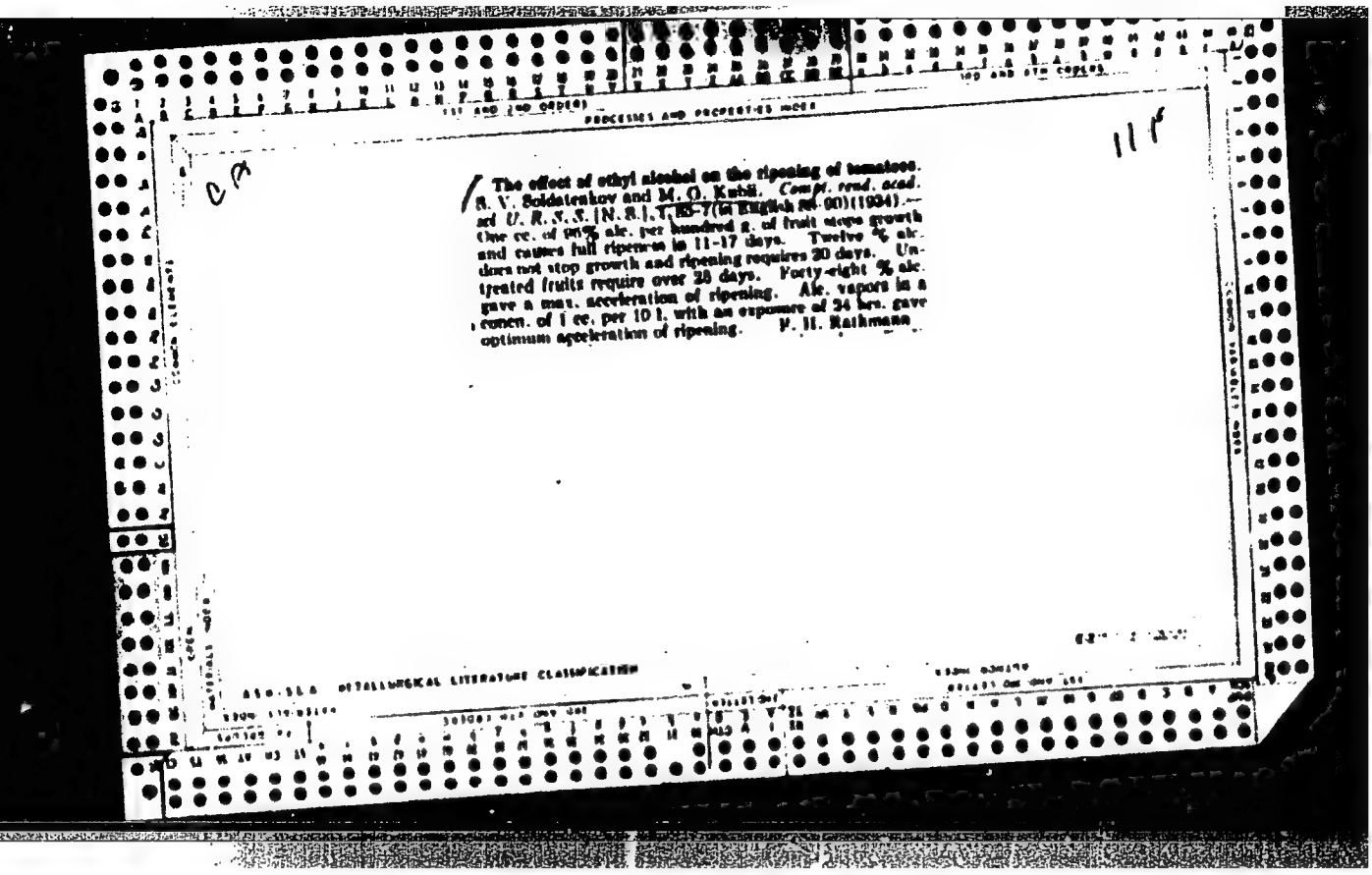
Card 1/2

(from Mingechaurskaya, Ladzhanurskaya and Arzninskaya stations and from one Italian station). Specific examples of the solution of problems are given. 14 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

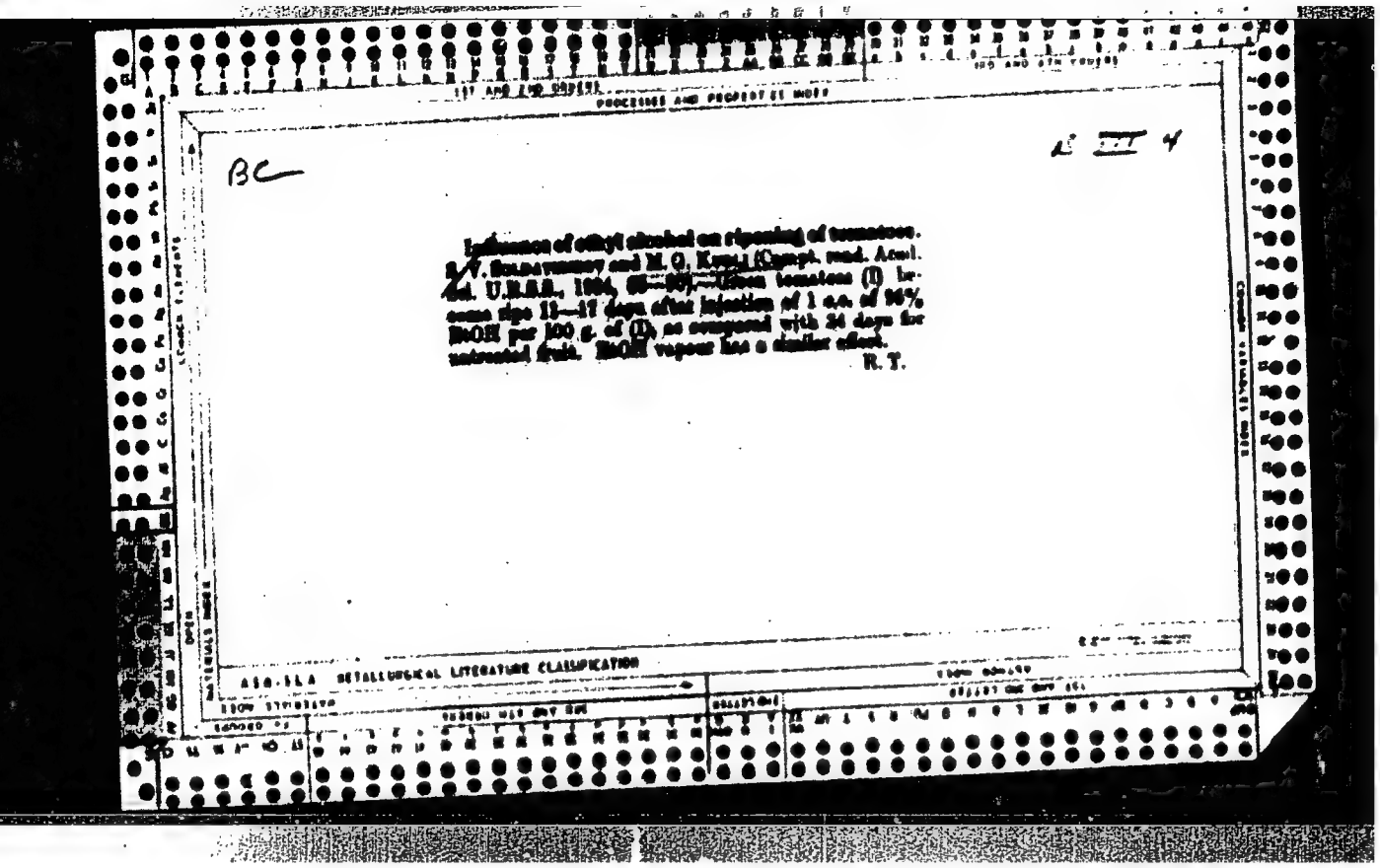
Card 2/2

GVERDTSITELI, I.M.; MIKHEYEV, I.P.; FIDLER, Kh.N.; ABASHIDZE, G.S.; KUBLASHVILI, M.V.; UGREKHELIDZE, D.Sh.

Technological processes for obtaining molding materials based on tung cake. Plast.massy no.11:49-50 '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Tung nut) (Plastics)



The effect of ethyl alcohol on the ripening of tomatoes. S. V. Soldatenkov and M. O. Kuhli. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U. R. S. S.* [N. S.] 1, 85-7 (in English no. 90)(1934).—One cc. of 96% alc. per hundred g. of fruit stops growth and causes full ripeness in 11-17 days. Twelve % alc. does not stop growth and ripening requires 20 days. Untreated fruits require over 28 days. Forty-eight % alc. gave a max. acceleration of ripening. Alc. vapors in a concn. of 1 cc. per 10 l. with an exposure of 24 hrs. gave optimum acceleration of ripening. V. H. Rathmann

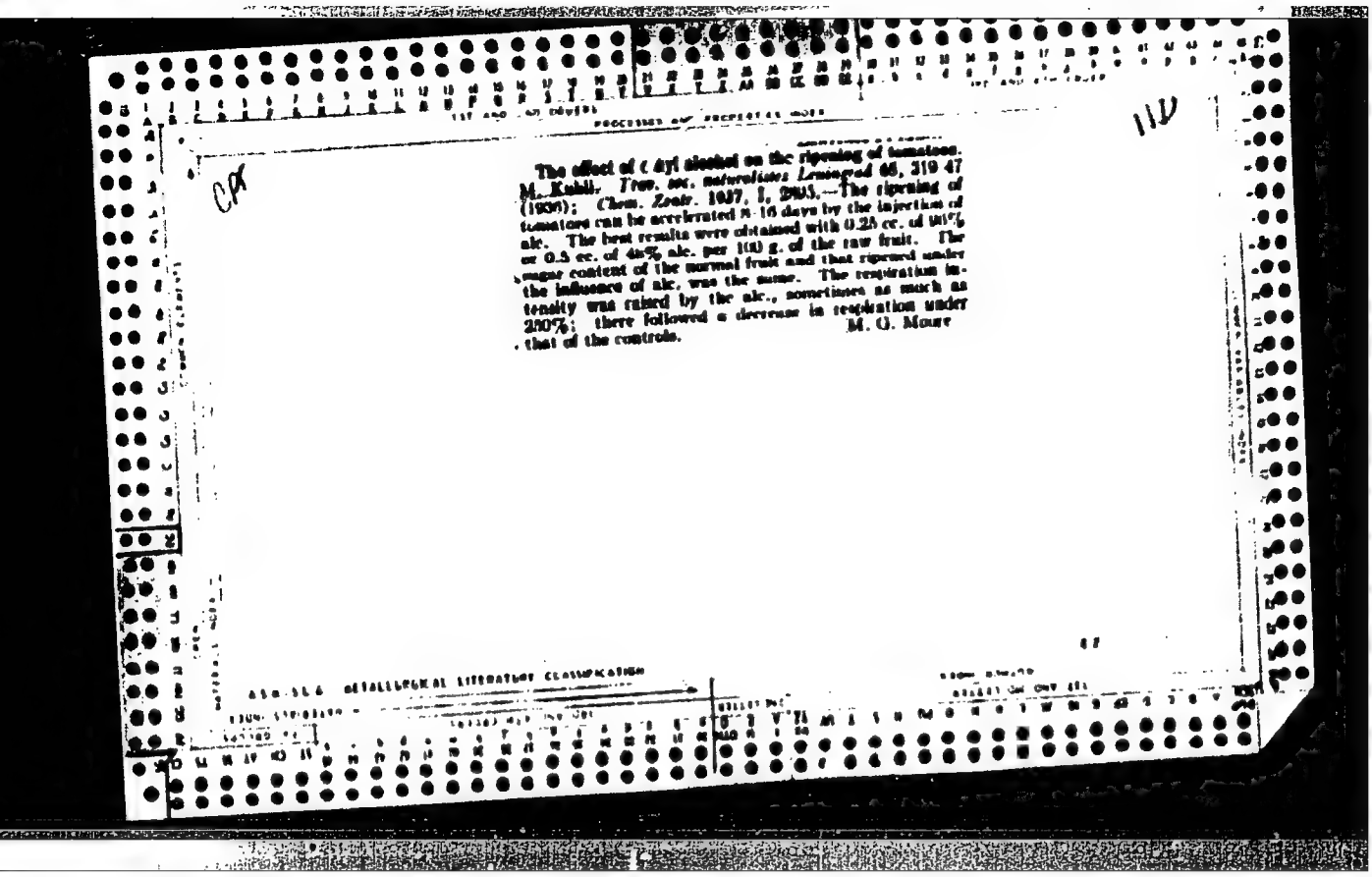


BC

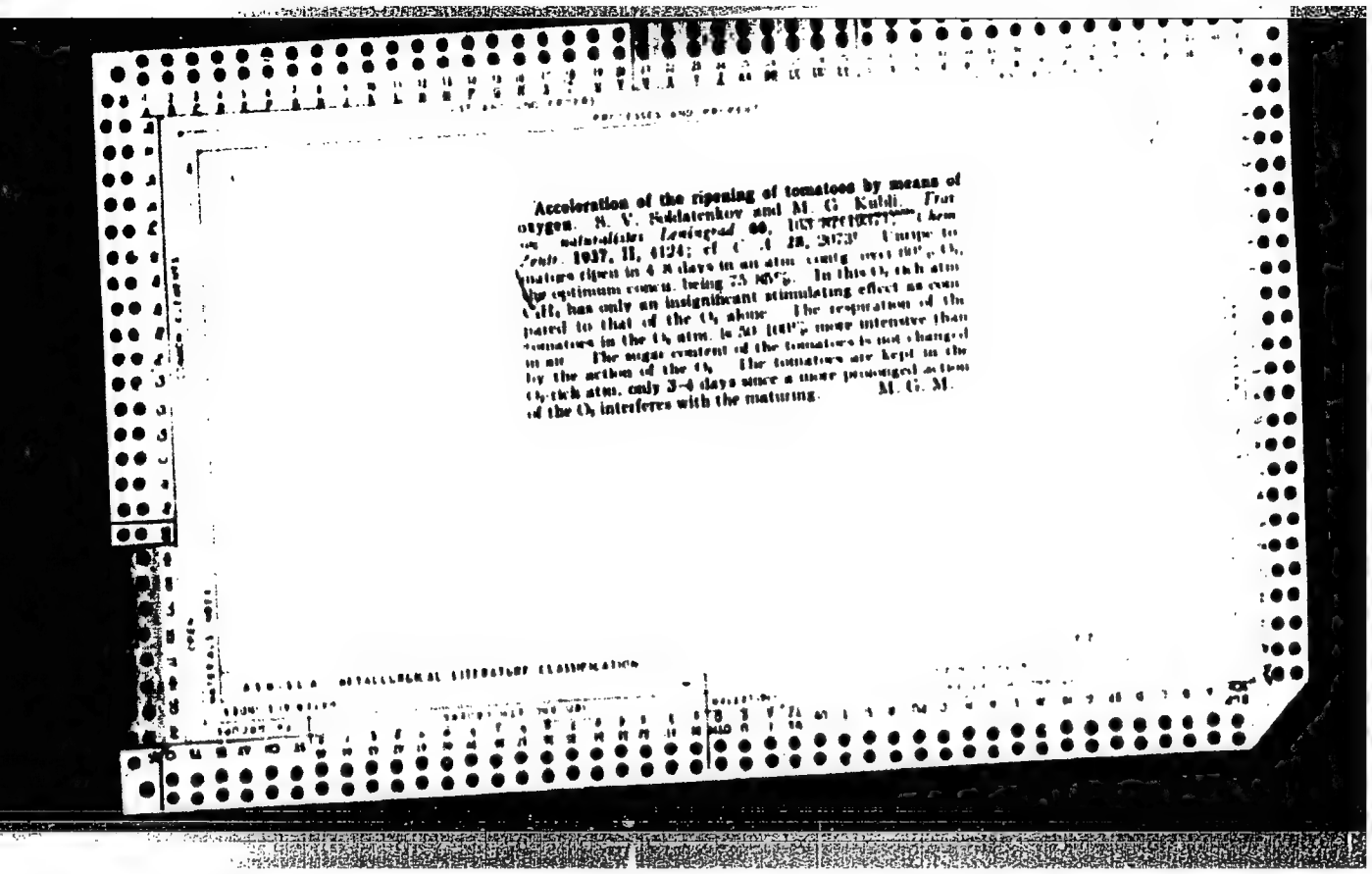
Influence of ethyl alcohol on ripening of tomatoes. [illegible] and M. O. Kuzyk (Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., 1934, [illegible]).—Green tomatoes (I) became ripe 11—17 days after injection of 1 c.c. of 96% EtOH per 100 g. of (I), as compared with 24 days for untreated fruit. EtOH vapour has a similar effect.

R. T.

A58-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



The effect of ethyl alcohol on the ripening of tomatoes. M. Kuhli. *Trav. soc. naturalistes Leningrad* 66, 319-47 (1936); *Chem. Zentr.* 1937, I, 2805.—The ripening of tomatoes can be accelerated 8–16 days by the injection of alc. The best results were obtained with 0.25 cc. of 10% or 0.5 cc. of 4% alc. per 100 g. of the raw fruit. The sugar content of the normal fruit and that ripened under the influence of alc. was the same. The respiration intensity was raised by the alc., sometimes as much as 200%; there followed a decrease in respiration under that of the controls. M. G. Moore



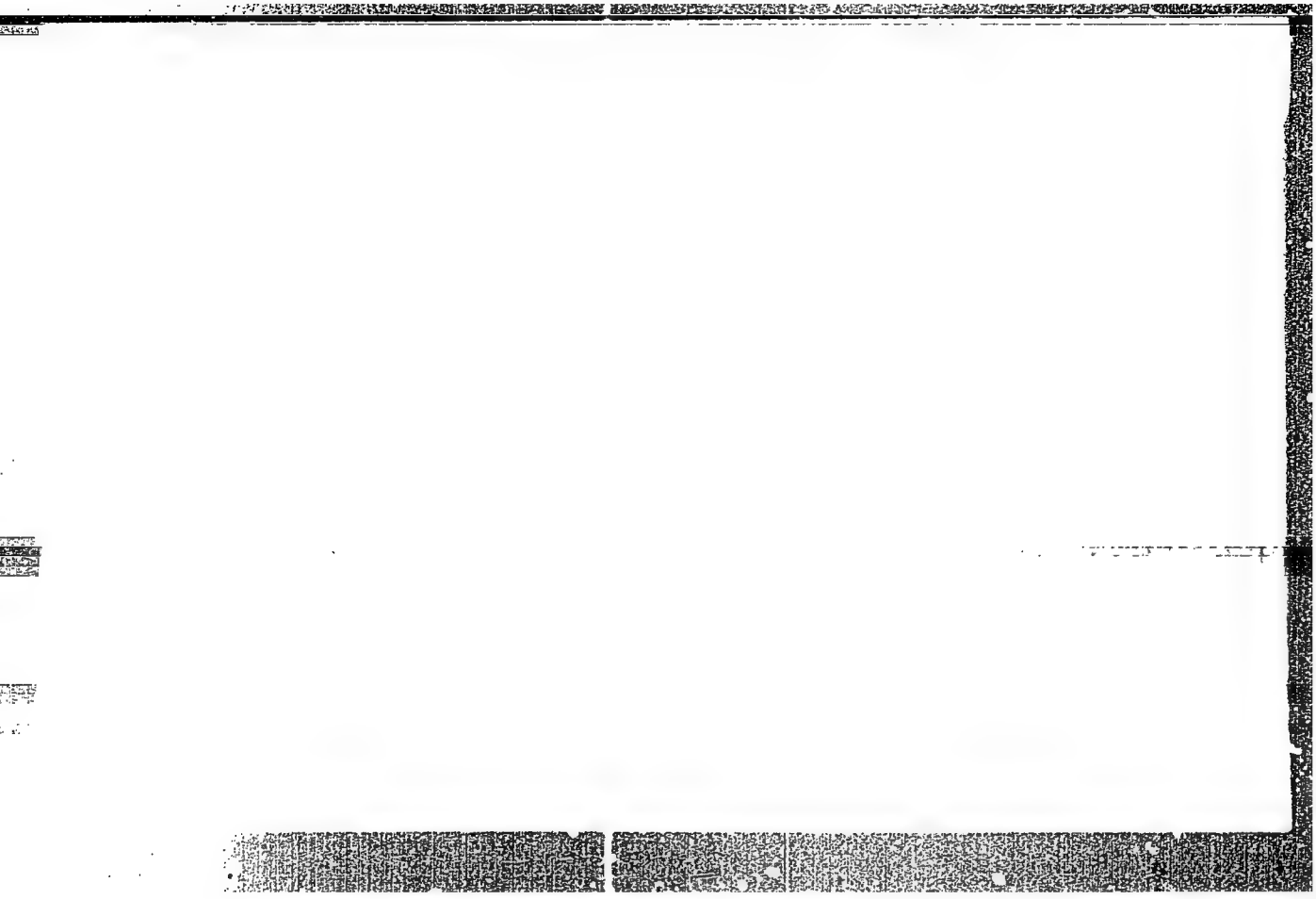
Acceleration of the ripening of tomatoes by means of oxygen. S. V. Soldatenkov and M. G. Kulidi. *Trud. po selsk.-khoz. meteorologii [Leningrad]* **60**, [illegible] (Chem. Zentr. 1937, II, 4124; cf. C. A. 28, 3973). Unripe tomatoes ripen in 4–8 days in an atm. containing over 50% O, the optimum content being 75–80%. In this O, rich atm. CaH$_2$ has only an insignificant stimulating effect as compared to that of the O, alone. The respiration of the tomatoes in the O, atm. is 50 [illegible]% more intensive than in air. The sugar content of the tomatoes is not changed by the action of the O. The tomatoes are kept in the O,-rich atm. only 3–4 days since a more prolonged action of the O, interferes with the maturing. M. G. M.

USSR

The plant as a source of carotene provitamin A, the mechanisms controlling its content in the leaves according to types, layer levels, and harvest periods. S. I. Lvov, M. V. Alanas'eva, M. G. Kultat, and S. S. Fikhtengol'ts. *Trudy Leningrad. Obshchestva Est. Prirody* 70, No. 9 26-48(1950).—A comparative study was made of the carotene content of a variety of garden vegetables and plants of the Eastern region. Preliminary studies had shown that the types richest in carotene develop a more luxuriant leaf growth, and consequently yield a maximal [illegible] leaf-layer area. The carotene content increases with regularity from the lower leaf layers up [illegible] foliage. The upper leaves of such plants [illegible] by an increasing intensity of [illegible] pointing to the possibility of the [illegible] between carotene content and the life [illegible] During the summer season, as the results [illegible] "life tonus" is lowered, the carotene content [illegible] duced. Some varieties of tomato plants [illegible] since they continue [illegible] fall. A study was made of the nature of the [illegible]

down during the season of leaf shedding of the following wild grape, whose leaves change from green to red, golden currant and maple, whose leaves turn yellow, and lilac whose leaves retain the green color even after shedding. There was a gradual reduction in the carotene content up to the time of shedding in all, being of greater magnitude in the leaves turning red or yellow. After the shedding, the carotene of the red and yellow leaves continued to break down, while in the green leaves of the lilac it attained a stable level which remained for 3 months. [illegible] menko a relation exists between the plastid pigments and the protein carriers. It is thought [illegible] breakdown of chlorophyl and carotene in the [illegible] ditioned by the breakdown of the protein [illegible] mal state. In the lilac leaves the protein [illegible] former constitution and stabilizes the remainder [illegible] of the chlorophyl and carotene in the shedding leaves.

[illegible]



SOKOLOVA, Z.A.; KUBLI, S.Kh.

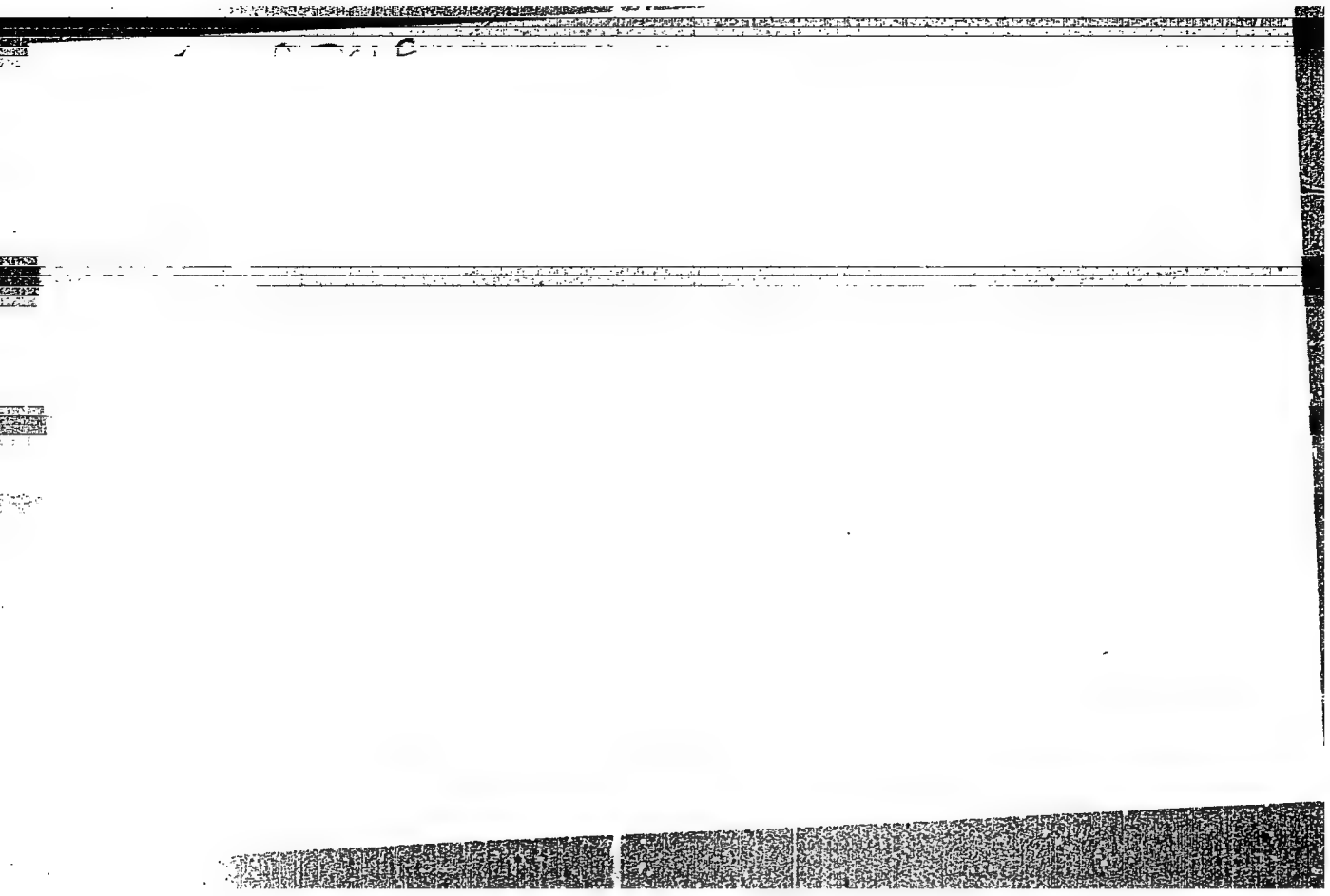
Some indices of the oxidation-reduction processes in the blood in dogs with experimental atherosclerosis under the effect of negative aeroionization. Vop. kur., fizioter. i lech. fiz. kul't. 30 no.4:297-300 Jl-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. TSentral'nyy institut kurortologii i fizioterapii, Moskva.

KUBLI, S.Kh.

What one should know about the Narzan baths. Med.sestra 15 no.5: 8-12 My '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo instituta kurortologii, Moskva.
(NARZAN--CARBONATED WATERS--THERAPEUTIC USE)



KUBLICKAS, A.

Feeding some benethophagous fish in Courland Lagoon.

p. 155 (Lechemas, Gersonas) No. 2, 1957, Vilnius, Lithuania

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC, VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958

KUBLICKAS, A.

Feeding eels in Courland Lagoon.

p. 167 (Lechemas, Gersonas) No. 2, 1957, Vilnius, Lithyania

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC, VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958

KUBLICKI, S.

KUBLICKI S.

Proba czynnosciowa watroby z witamina K. [Function tests of the liver with vitamin K] Polski tygod. lek. 5:2 9 Jan 50 p. 49-59.

1. Of the Second Clinic of Internal Diseases, Poznan University, (Director — Prof. Jan Roguski, M.D.).

PROTOPOPOVA, Ye.M.; KUBLIK, L.N.

Materials on the removal of radiation aftereffects in plant cells. Radiobiologia 4 no.6 878-882 '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.

Wiktor Kemula and Zenon Kublik: "The Application of the Steady "Hanging" Mercury Electrode to the Oscillopolarographic Investigations," Rocznik Chemii, Vol 30, No 3, Warsaw, 19[illegible]. Published from the Chair of Inorganic Chemistry, Warsaw University, 24 April 1956.

POLAND / Physical Chemistry. Electrochemistry. B-12

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 23, 1958, 76831.

Author : Kemula, W. amd Kublik, Z.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Oscillographic Polarographic Potentials of Electrode Prodesses.

Orig Pub: Roczniki Chem, 30, No 4, 1259-1273 (1956) (in Polish with summaries in English and in Russian).

Abstract: Using the oscillographic method of Geyrov for the recording of the (V,t) characteristics (accuracy ± 0.02 v), the authors have measured the cathodic and anodic polarographic potentials of the following ions: Tl(+), Cu (2+), Pb(2+), Cd(2+), Zn(2+), Mn(2+), Fe(2+), Co(2+), Ni(2+), Cr(3+), Al(3+), As(3+), Sb(3+), Bi(3+), Sn(2+), and Sn(4+) against 18 different backgrounds of

Card 1/2

POLAND / Physical Chemistry. Electrochemistry. B-12

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 23, 1958, 76831.

Abstract: indifferent electrolytes. It has been found that the shape of the steps for Fe(2ƒ), Mn(2ƒ), Co(2ƒ), and Ni(2ƒ) on the oscillograms depends on the time between drops (t); the steps become more distinguishable when t is increased to 8-15 sec. For measurements in dilute solutions of Li(ƒ) and Al(3ƒ) an electrode with a t of 60 sec is required. The utilization of electrode with such high t's permits the determination of the accumulation of secondary electrolysis products at the electrode surface. In a number of cases the presence of $O_2$ in solution caused the appearance of new steps, which are ascribed to products of the reactions of $H_2O_2$ with the ions investigated.

Card 2/2

COUNTRY : Poland
CATEGORY : L-1

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1959, No. 84001

AUTHOR : Kemula, W.; Kublik, Z.
INST. :
TITLE : Use of a Stationary Hanging Mercury Drop Electrode in Analytical Chemistry

ORIG. PUB. : Chem. analit., 1958, 3, No 3-4, 483-488

ABSTRACT : Description of modified dropping Hg-electrode: above the capillary is a mercury container hermetically sealed with a polyethylene stopper which can be moved by means of micrometer screw; rotation of screw over certain angle squeezes out of the capillary a drop of certain size. This drop can hang for some time without undergoing any change; size of drops is readily reprodicible. Such a hanging drop electrode (HDE) is used as cathode. Amalgam formed during electrolysis with HDE was decomposed by anodic oxidation, and the polarogram showed minima which correspond to potentials of anodic dissolution of metals that underwent reduction at HDE. Reduction time was of

CARD: 1/2

E-1

COUNTRY : Poland
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1959, No. 86001

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : 2-15 minutes at potentials from - 1.4 to - 1.0 v (relatve to saturated calomel electrode). Polarograms were obtained for $Cd^{2+}$, $Pb^{2+}$, and $Zn^{2+}$. A rectilinear dependence is shown of anode current of $Tl^{+}$ and $Cu^{2+}$ on their concentration in 0.01 N KCl and 0.1 N KCH ($Tl^{+}$) and 0.1 N KOH ($Cu^{2+}$) solutions. The method permits detection of $Tl^{+}$ and $Cu^{2+}$ at a concentration of $10^{-8}$ M. -- V. Mirkin.

CARD: 2/2

73

B

COUNTRY : POLAND
CATEGORY : Physical Chemistry. Electrochemistry

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1 1960, No. 623

AUTHOR : Kemula, W.; Kublik, Z.
INST. : Polish AS
TITLE : Cyclic Voltammetry with Application of the Hanging Mercury Drop Electrode. I. Investigation of the Mechanism of the Reduction of*

ORIG. PUB. : Bull. Acad. polon. sci. Ser. sci. chim., geol. et geogr., 1958, 6, No 10, 653-659, LVII

ABSTRACT : With the aid of the banging mercury drop electrode (RZhKhim., No 23, 1958, No 77197), by a method of measurement of polarograms and oscillographic polarograms (OP) according to Geygerovskiy and cyclic voltammetric curves (CVC), the mechanism of the reduction of p-nitroaniline (I) at pH 2-13 was studied. In acid solutions,

*p-nitroaniline

CARD: 1/5



B

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1 1960, No.623

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : on the polarograms and CVC there is one wave,
cont'd or the peak of reduction of I at -0.8 v. At pH>7, a new reversible oxidation-reduction system formed by p-phenylenediamine (II) and p-quinonediimine is found at -0.2 v, which is confirmed by the measurements of CVC in pure solutions of II. On OP, in the solution of I, two pairs of deflections at -0.2 and -0.55 v, corresponding to two reversible

CARD: 2/5

B

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1 1960, No.623

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : leads to bifurcation of the wave of I on the
cont'd polarogram in 0.1 n. KOH, and to the appearance
of a second peak on CVC. On the anodic branch
of CVC, a small minimum appears at -0.8 v. III
does not stabilize the oxidation-reduction sys-
tem at -0.55 v. The addition of III leads to
the appearance of the anion of I at -0.8 v and
impedes its reduction to -1.0 v. Therefore, in
the presence of III, at -0.8 v a reversible

CARD: 4/5 B-48



COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1 1960, No. 623

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : oxidation-reduction system of I + e $\rightleftarrows$ anion of
cont'd I, is formed.-- S. Zhdanov

CARD: 5/5

Distr: 4E3d/4E2c(j)

Cyclic voltametry using the stationary hanging-mercury-drop electrode. II. Investigation of the mechanism of reduction of nitrobenzene. Wiktor Kemula and Zenon Kublik (Univ. Warsaw). *Roczniki Chem.* 32, 911-5(1958) (English summary); cf. *Anal. Chim. Acta* 18, 104(1958).—The polarographic reduction of aq. solns. of nitrobenzene (I) in different buffers (pH 2-14) gave only one wave; and no intermediate products could be detected. Using a hanging-Hg-drop electrode with alternating current of varying frequency and amplitude or with const. voltage direct current enabled the authors to follow the kinetics of formation of different intermediate products having more pos. half-wave potentials than the initial compds. Reduction of I led to phenylhydroxylamine (II), which could be oxidized to nitrosobenzene (III) at lower voltage (0.22 v.). At 0.28 v. III was reduced to II. The redox potential of the I-II system decreased with increasing pH of the soln. In strongly alk. solns. III reacted with II forming azoxybenzene (IV). Electrolysis of pure IV under the same conditions proved that like camphor, it behaves as a surface-active agent, and influences the formation of the I-II redox system. The I-II system appeared only at voltages exceeding −0.6 v.

A. Krygowski

TH 1/1

Z. Kublik

5
2 May
1

Distr: 4E3d

Observation of transient intermediates in oxidation-reduction processes by variable voltage oscillopolarography and cyclic voltammetry. W. Kemula and Z. Kublik (Univ. Warsaw). *Nature* 182, 793-4(1958).—The use of a "hanging" Hg drop electrode and current of any frequency improved interpretation of results and permitted observation of short-lived intermediates in soln. The system was used in the 6-electron reduction of *p*-nitroaniline and unidentified products. P. L. Ritt

JJ

KUBLIK, Zenon

Wiktor Kemula, Zbigniew Galus, Zenon KUBLIK, "Application of the Hanging Mercury Drop Electrode to an Investigation of Intermetallic Compounds in Mercury," Nature, Vol. 182, No. 4644, 1 Nov 58, pp 1228-29.

Published from the Inst. of Physical Chemistry, Polish Academy of Sciences.
Received 1 Sep 58.

KEMULA,W.; GALUS,Z.; KUBLIK,Z.

Investigation on the influence of platinum in mercury electrodes on certain electrode processes. Bul Ac Pol chim 7 no.10:723-728 '59. (KRAI 9:6)

1. Institute of Physical Chemistry, Polish Academy of Sciences. Department of Inorganic Chemistry, Warsaw University. Communicated by W.Kemula.
(Electrodes) (Amalgams) (Platinum) (Mercury)

KUBLIK, Z

Influence of platinum in mercury on the mechanism of electrode reactions at the mercury electrode. Wiktor Kemula, Zenon Kublik, and Zdzisław Galus (Polish Acad. of Sci., Warsaw). *Nature* 184, Suppl. No. 23, 1796-6 (1959).—A hanging Hg drop electrode and a Hg-plated Pt sphere of identical diameter, immersed in the same solns., were polarised cyclically; or, after a concg. electrolysis, an anodic oxidn. curve was recorded. Aq. solns. of salts of Tl, Pb, Sn, Sb, Cd, and Zn were studied. With Zn, Sb, and Sn, significant differences were observed. Thus, oxidn. of Zn was completely inhibited at the Hg-plated Pt electrode. It is proposed that the Zn (or Sb or Sn) formed an intermetallic compd. with Pt in the Pt amalgam. This compd. could be oxidized at more pos. potentials than the Hg oxidn. potential. Cd and traces of Pb were sepd. from Zn more effectively with the Hg-plated Pt electrode, because the thinner Hg film reduced the time required for oxidn.

Martin Allen

KEMULA, Wiktor; GALUS, Zbigniew; KUBLIK, Zenon

Influence of the presence of gold in a mercury electrode on some electrode processes. Rocz chemii 33 no.6:1431-1441 '59. (EEAI 9:9)

1. Katedra Chemii Nieorganicznej Uniwersytetu, Warszawa i Zaklad Fizykochemicznych Metod Analitycznych Instytutu Chemii Fizycznej Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Warszawa.
(Gold) (Mercury) (Electrodes, Mercury)

KUBLIK, Z

Influence of gold in a mercury electrode on certain electrode processes. Wiktor Kemula, Zenon Kublik, and Zbigniew Galus (Polish Acad. Sci., Warsaw). *Nature* 184, No. 4688 56-7(1959).—The electropos. potential of a Au wire for a hanging-Hg microelectrode can lead to erratic results, if the formation of intermetallic compds. is neglected. The influence of Au decreased with elapsed time after the 1st drop was suspended from the electrode. It could be neglected only if the Au concn. in the resulting amalgam was <0.001%.
Walter R. Averett

Card 1/1 ahl

4

KEMULA, W(iktor); KUBLIK, Z.; TARASZEWSKA, J.

Application of the hanging mercury drop electrode to the investigation of anodic passivation of mercury. Bul chim PAN 8 no.5:269-274 '60.

1. Institute of Physical Chemistry, Polish Academy of Sciences. Presented by W. Kemula.

KEMULA, W.; RAKOWSKA, E.; KUBLIK, Z.

Application of the hanging mercury-drop electrode to an investigation of redox processes of uranium salts by cyclic voltametry. Coll Cz Chem 25 no.12:3105-3110 D '60. (KEAI 10:9)

1. Institute of Physical Chemistry, Polish Academy of Science and Department of Inorganic Chemistry University Warsaw, Poland.

(Electrodes, Dropping mercury) (Uranium)
(Voltameter)

KUBLIK, Zenon, dr adiunkt

Electrolytic enrichment and determination in trace analysis.
Wiad chem 15 no.8:499-528 Ag '61.

1. Katedra Chemii Nieorganicznej, Uniwersytet, Warszawa.

KEMULA, Wiktor; KUBLIK, Zenon; AXT, Andrzej

Investigation of methylene blue solutions by cyclic voltametry on the HMDE. Rocz chemii 35 no.4:1009-1020 '61.

1. Department of Inorganic Chemistry, University, Warsaw.

KEMULA, Wiktor; KUBLIK, Zenon; NAJDEKER, Eugeniusz

Polarographic and voltammetric study on diphenycarbazone and diphenycarbazide solutions. Roczn chemii 36 no.5:937-946 '62.

1. Department of Inorganic Chemistry, University, Warsaw.

KEMULA, Wiktor, KUBLIK, Zenon; CYRANSKI, Ryszard

Research on solutions of p-dinitrobenzene by means of hanging mercury drop electrode and cyclic voltage sweep chronoamperometry. Rocz chemii 36 no.9:1349-1360 '62.

1. Department of Inorganic Chemistry, University, Warsaw.

KUBLIK, Z.; TARASZEWSKA, J.

Influence of $ClO_4^-$, $NO_3^-$, and $SO_4^{--}$ ions on the properties of the passive mercury electrode. Bull chim PAN 10 no.9:515-520 '62.

1. Institute of Physical Chemistry, Polish Academy of Sciences, and Department of Inorganic Chemistry, University, Warsaw.

KEMULA, Wiktor; KUBLIK, Zenon; TARASZEWSKA, Joanna

Electrolytic accumulation and determination of small amounts of $CL^-$, $Br^-$, and $J^-$ ions by cathodic stripping. Chem anal 8 no.2:171-178 '63.

1. Department of Inorganic Chemistry, University, Warsaw, and Institute of Physical Chemistry, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw.

BILKOVA, L., MUDr.: KUBLIKOVA-KOURILOVA, MUDr.

Cold agglutinin as a complication in blood group determination.
Vnitr. lek., Brno 1 no.1:19-22 Jan 55.

1. Z krajske transfusni stanice v Brne. Prednosta MUDr. L. Bilkova.
Dr. L. B., Dr. K. K., Krajska transfusni: stanice, Brno, Pekarska
53.

(BLOOD GROUPS, determination
eff. of cold agglutinin.)
(HEMAGGLUTINATION
cold agglutinins, eff on blood groups determ.)

KUBLIN', I. YA.

Cand Tec Sci, Diss -- "Investigation of concrete under complex compressive and tensile loading". Riga, 1961. 16 pp, 20 cm (Riga Polytec Inst), 250 copies, Not for sale (KL, No 9, 1961, p 183, No 24348).
[61-52343]

KUBLIN', I.Ya., inzh.; DZENIS, V.V., inzh.

Vibration activation of cement paste with additions of surface-active substances and "microfillers." Trudy NIIZhB no.21:29-34 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Institut stroitel'stva i arkhitektury AN Latviyskoy SSR.
(Vibrated concrete) (Surface-active agents)
(Ultrasonic waves--Industrial applications)

KUBLINA, I. (Riga)

Study of Kolosov's function in the case of tension and consequent compression. Vestis Latv ak no.11:63-68 '59. (EEAI 9:11)

1. Akademiya nauk Latviyskoy SSR, Institut stroitel'stva i arkhitektury.
(Plasticity) (Compressibility)

KUBORINA, L.N.; GAVRILOV, V.I.

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(MIRA 17:12)

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